

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

744 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814



November 28, 1994

ALL COUNTY INFORMATION NOTICE I-42-94

TO: ALL COUNTY WELFARE DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: CLARIFICATION TO THE REGULATION CHANGES ON
SIMPLIFICATION OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLD DEFINITION
(RDB#0594-17)

REFERENCE: ALL COUNTY LETTER 94-66 DATED AUGUST 12, 1994

This notice provides County Welfare Departments (CWDs) with additional guidelines regarding the implementation of Food Stamp regulation changes contained in the above referenced regulation package. Also included is the general notice (TEMP 2078) to notify recipients and applicants, including denied individuals, of the change in regulations and the availability of current benefits. A reproducible copy of the TEMP 2078 Multilingual (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Chinese and Lao) notice is attached. CWDs that do not mail a copy of these notices to all households shall utilize the news media or post this information in certification offices, issuance locations or other sites frequented by certified households.

Changes in Separate Household Definition

As indicated in All County Letter (ACL) 94-66 dated August 12, 1994, the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act (P.L. 103-66) changed the concept and definition of the Food Stamp household effective September 1, 1994. The new provisions now allow separate household status for the following:

Children who purchase and prepare food separately from their natural, adopted, or stepparent living in the same house when the child is:

- (1) 22 years old or older or;
- (2) 21 years old or younger and
 - (a) married and living with a spouse or
 - (b) is a parent of a minor child (this includes an individual exercising parental control over any child under 18 years of age).

Reason for this Transmittal	
<input type="checkbox"/>	State Law Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal Law Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Court Order or Settlement Agreement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clarification Requested by One or More Counties
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Initiated by CDSS

Siblings who live together will now qualify as separate households as long as they purchase food and prepare meals separately.

The regulation that allowed separate household status for an individual under the age of 22 living with elderly/disabled parents or siblings has been repealed.

The amended or adopted provisions shall be implemented for all food stamp applicant households effective September 1, 1994. Restored benefits shall be provided, if appropriate, back to the required implementation date or the date of the household's initial application whichever is later.

For continuing cases these provisions shall be implemented upon request by the household, at recertification, when the case is next reviewed, or when the CWD becomes aware that a review is needed, whichever occurs first. Restoration of benefits does not apply to continuing cases.

The following is a narrative summary for merging/splitting households. We have also attached a chart which summarizes the requirements for splitting/merging households.

Treatment of Merging/Splitting Households

Situation #1:

If certain members of the household are eligible to separate household status, the CWD must first determine which of the two households should be considered the continuing household and which should be processed as a new case. The household processed as a new case must submit a new application. The income and deductions of the new household would be prospectively budgeted for the first two months of the household's certification period as specified in Manual Section (M.S.) 63-102 (b)(1), 63-102 (i)(4)(c) and 63-503.22. The income and deductions of the household determined to be continuing must be retrospectively budgeted.


Situation #2:

When two households merge into one, the continuing household must first be determined based on the circumstances of the change as reported by the households or as determined by the CWD. The income and deductions of the household determined to be continuing would continue to be retrospectively budgeted. The member(s) of the household which is not continuing would be added as new member(s) to the continuing household in accordance with M.S. 63-504.353. The income and specific deductions of the new members would be prospectively budgeted in combination with the household's retrospectively budgeted income and deductions in accordance with M.S. 63-504.353(b). A notice of change must be provided to the members of the affected households as specified in M.S. 63-504.26.

Situation #3:

A member leaves continuing household A (retrospective budgeting) and moves in with continuing household B (retrospective budgeting) and there is no break in participation. In this situation, M.S. 63-504.356 provides that the income and deductions of a member leaving the household shall be disregarded when computing the household's budget for the month following the month in which the change was reported. Additionally, M.S. 63-504.353(a) provides that the CWD shall prospectively budget the new member's income and specific deductions for the first two months the member is added to the household. Therefore, the first household would retain all its income and deductions, including the entire shelter deduction for the budget month corresponding to the issuance month in which the change is effected, with the exception of the income and deductions specifically belonging to the leaving member(s). The income and specific deductions of the members moving between households would, when the new members are added to household B, be prospectively budgeted for two months in combination with the second household's retrospectively budgeted income and deductions in accordance with M.S. 63-504.353, .353(a) and 63-504.356. All of the shelter costs of household B would continue to be retrospectively budgeted.

If you have any questions, please contact the Food Stamp Program Bureau, Policy Implementation Unit at (916) 654-1896.



MICHAEL C. GENEST
Deputy Director
Welfare Programs Division

Attachments

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS FOR MERGING/SPLITTING HOUSEHOLDS

Type of Change	New Application Required	Retrospective Budgeting	Prospective Budgeting	Notice of Change Required
1. Member(s) splits from ongoing case household A and becomes new household B.	Yes Household B	Household A	Household B	If action in household A results in a reduction or termination.
2. Two continuing households merge into one.	No	Continuing household	New members	If action in either household results in a reduction or termination.
3. Member splits from continuing household A and joins continuing household B.	No	Household A Household B	New member	If action in either household A or B results in a reduction, increase or termination.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS

Effective September 1, 1994, Food Stamp rules changed for families that have parents and children living together. The old rules said that parents and children living together must be in one Food Stamp case, except in some situations. The new rules say that there are more situations where children, especially adult children, and parents can have separate Food Stamp cases.

Children and parents can now have separate Food Stamp cases when:

- The child is 22 years old or older and buys and fixes meals separately from his/her parents in the home.
- The child is 21 years old or younger, buys and fixes meals separately and is
 - (a) married and living with his or her spouse, or
 - (b) is a parent of a child 18 or younger. (This can be someone who acts as the parent of a child even if that child is not their own child.)

If your family meets these conditions, you may ask the welfare department to review your case. The worker will determine whether your family may get more or less food stamps. Contact the welfare department if you have any questions, if you wish to apply for your own separate food stamp case, or if you are not getting food stamps now, but you think you might be eligible.

AVISO IMPORTANTE A TODAS LAS PERSONAS QUE RECIBEN ESTAMPILLAS PARA COMIDA

A partir del 1º de septiembre de 1994, cambiarán las reglas referentes a las estampillas para comida con respecto a las familias que tienen padres y niños/hijos que viven bajo el mismo techo. Las reglas anteriores establecen que los padres y niños/hijos que viven bajo el mismo techo tienen que estar en un caso para fines del Programa de Estampillas para Comida, excepto en algunas situaciones. Las reglas nuevas indican que hay más situaciones en las cuales los hijos, especialmente los hijos adultos y los padres pueden tener casos separados de estampillas para comida.

Ahora pueden tener los padres y los niños/hijos casos separados para fines de las estampillas para comida cuando:

- El hijo(a) tiene 22 años de edad o más, y compra y prepara sus comidas por separado en el hogar.
- El hijo(a) tiene 21 años de edad o menos, y compra y prepara sus comidas por separado y
 - (a) está casado(a) y vive con su esposa(o), o
 - (b) es el padre/madre de un niño de 18 años o menos. (Esta persona puede ser la que actúe como padre/madre del niño(a) aunque ese niño no sea su propio hijo.)

Si su familia cumple con estas condiciones, usted puede pedirle al departamento de bienestar que revise su caso. El trabajador(a) determinará si su familia puede recibir más o menos estampillas para comida. Comuníquese con el departamento de bienestar si tiene preguntas, si desea solicitar sus estampillas en un caso separado, o si no está recibiendo estampillas para comida pero cree que reúne los requisitos..

THÔNG BÁO QUAN TRỌNG CHO NHỮNG NGƯỜI NHẬN TRỢ CẤP PHIẾU THỰC PHẨM

Có hiệu lực kể từ ngày 1 tháng 9 năm 1994, luật lệ về trợ cấp Phiếu Thực Phẩm "Food Stamp" đã thay đổi đối với những gia đình nào mà cha mẹ và các con em sống chung với nhau. Luật lệ cũ quy định rằng những người cha mẹ và con em nào sống chung với nhau thì phải nhập chung trong một hồ sơ Food Stamp, ngoại trừ một số trường hợp ngoại lệ. Luật lệ mới quy định rằng có nhiều tình trạng trong đó con em, đặc biệt là các con em đã thành niên, và cha mẹ có thể tách ra thành những hồ sơ Food Stamp riêng rẽ.

Hiện nay con em và cha mẹ có thể tách ra thành những hồ sơ Food Stamp riêng khi:

- Người con được 22 tuổi hay lớn hơn, mua thực phẩm và nấu ăn riêng với cha mẹ cùng ở trong nhà.
- Người con đó được 21 tuổi hay nhỏ hơn, mua thực phẩm và nấu ăn riêng và hiện
 - (a) đã lập gia đình và sống chung với người phối ngẫu, hoặc
 - (b) là cha/mẹ của một đứa trẻ 18 tuổi hay nhỏ hơn. (Điều này có thể áp dụng cho một người nào đó hành động với tư cách là người cha/mẹ của một đứa trẻ dù đứa trẻ đó không phải là con của chính họ.)

Nếu gia đình của quý vị thích ứng với những điều kiện này, quý vị có thể xin Ty Xã Hội duyệt xét lại trường hợp của quý vị. Người "worker" sẽ quyết định xem gia đình của quý vị có thể được hưởng thêm food stamp hay không. Xin hãy liên lạc với Ty Xã Hội nếu quý vị có bất cứ điều gì thắc mắc, hoặc nếu quý vị muốn xin lập hồ sơ food stamp riêng cho mình, hoặc nếu quý vị hiện không có nhận food stamp nhưng quý vị nghĩ rằng mình có thể hội đủ điều kiện để hưởng trợ cấp này.

致所有糧食券領取者的重要通知

自1994年9月1日起,有關家長和子女住一起家庭的糧食券條例有所改變。舊條例規定,家長和子女住一起必須屬於同一項糧食券案件,除非有些情況作為例外。新條例則規定有更多的情況,子女,特別是成人子女,和家長可以有各自的糧食券案件。

子女和家長現在可以有各自的糧食券案件,當:

- 子女是二十二歲或二十二歲以上，並且和他的/她的在家中的家長分別購買和準備餐食。
- 子女是二十一歲或二十一歲以下，分別購買和準備餐食，並且
 - (a) 已婚，並且和他的或她的配偶住在一起，或者
 - (b) 是十八歲或十八歲以下孩子的家長。(這可以是某個人，即使沒有自己的孩子，但當作孩子的家長。)

假如你的家庭符合這些條件的話，你可以請求福利所審查你的案件。工作員將決定你的家庭是否可以得到更多或更少的糧食券。假如你有任何問題，假如你願意申請你自己分別的糧食券案件，或者假如你現在沒有在領取糧食券的話，請你和福利所聯絡，但是你要認為你可能是合乎資格的。

ປະກາດສໍາຄັນສໍາລັບບັນດາຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບບັດຊໍອາຫານທຸກຄົນ

ເລີ່ມວັນທີ 1 ເດືອນກັນຍາ 1994, ກົດຮະບຽບກ່ຽວກັບບັດຊີອາຫານປ່ຽນແປງສໍາລັບຄອບຄົວທີ່ມີພໍ່ແມ່ ແລະລູກຢູ່ນຳກັນ. ກົດຮະບຽບເກົ່າເວົ້າວ່າ ພໍ່ແມ່ ແລະລູກທີ່ອາໄສຢູ່ນຳກັນຕ້ອງເອົາຢູ່ນຳບັດຊີອາຫານກໍ່ຮະນີນຶ່ງ, ຍົກເວ້ນບາງສະຖານະການເທົ່ານັ້ນ. ກົດຮະບຽບໃໝ່ເວົ້າວ່າ ມີຫຼາຍສະຖານະການທີ່ລູກ, ໂດຍສະເພາະລູກຜູ້ໃຫຍ່, ແລະພໍ່ແມ່ສາມາດແບ່ງອອກເປັນຄອບຄົວບັດຊີອາຫານຂອງໃຜລາວໄດ້.

ດຽວນີ້ລັກ ແລະພໍ່ແມ່ສາມາດແຍກອອກເປັນຄອບຄົວບັດຊື່ອາຫານຂອງໃຜລາວໄດ້ ເມື່ອ:

- ອາຍຸຂອງລູກມີ 22 ປີ ຫລືແກ່ກວ່າ, ຊື່ອາຫານແລະຄວິກິນຂອງຕ່າງໆຫາກຈາກຄອບຄົວພໍ້ແມ່ຂອງຜູ້ກ່ຽວ.
- ອາຍຸຂອງລູກມີ 21 ປີ ຫລືໜ້ອຍກວ່າ, ຊື່ອາຫານແລະຄວິກິນຂອງຕ່າງໆຫາກ ແລະ
 - (a) ແຕ່ງງານ ແລະອາໄສຢູ່ນຳ ຜົວ/ແມ່ຂອງຜູ້ກ່ຽວ, ຫລື
 - (b) ແມ່ນພໍ້/ແມ່ຂອງລູກ ອາຍຸ 18 ປີ ຫລືນ້ອຍກວ່າ. (ຜູ້ນີ້ຈະແມ່ນຜູ້ໄດ້ຜູ້ນຶ່ງທີ່ເຖົ່ວແມ່ນພໍ້/ແມ່ຂອງລູກຜູ້ນຶ່ງ ເຖິງແມ່ນວ່າລູກຜູ້ນັ້ນບໍ່ແມ່ນລູກຄົງຄູຂອງຜູ້ກ່ຽວກໍຕາມ.)

ຖ້າວ່າຄອບຄົວຂອງທ່ານຫາກຖືກກັບສະຖານະການເຫຼົ່ານີ້, ທ່ານຮ້ອງຂໍໃຫ້ກົມປະຊາສົ່ງເຄາະທົບທວນເບິ່ງກໍລະນີຂອງທ່ານໄດ້. ພັນກຽນສົງເຄາະຈະຕັດສິນວ່າ ຄອບຄົວຂອງທ່ານໄດ້ຮັບບັດຊື້ອາຫານຕື່ມ ຫລືຫລຸດ. ຕິດຕໍ່ຫາກົມປະຊາສົ່ງເຄາະ ຖ້າທ່ານຫາກມີຄໍາຖາມເພີ່ມຕື່ມ, ຖ້າທ່ານຫາກຕ້ອງການຟື້ນຟູບັດຊື້ອາຫານແບບເປັນກໍລະນີຕ່າງຫາກ, ຫລືຖ້າວ່າທ່ານຫາກບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບບັດຊື້ອາຫານໃນເວລານີ້, ແຕ່ທ່ານຄິດວ່າທ່ານອາດເໝາະສົມຮັບ.

ប្រកាសសំខាន់ចំពោះអ្នកទទួលបន្ទុកទិញម្ហូបគ្រប់រូប

ចាប់អនុវត្តន៍ពីថ្ងៃទី១ ខែកញ្ញាឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤នេះទៅ ច្បាប់បណ្តុំទិញម្ហូបបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរគ្រួសារដែលមានឥទ្ធិពលនិងកូនរស់នៅជាមួយគ្នា ។ ច្បាប់ចាស់ចែងថាឥទ្ធិពលនិងកូនរស់នៅជាមួយគ្នាត្រូវតែនៅក្នុងសំណុំរៀងបណ្តុំទិញម្ហូបមួយ លើកលែងតែនៅក្នុងស្ថានភាពខ្វះ ។ ច្បាប់ថ្មីចែងថាមានស្ថានភាពច្រើនជាងដែលកូន និងឥទ្ធិពលអាចមានសំណុំរៀងបណ្តុំទិញម្ហូបនៅដោយឡែកគ្នា ជាពិសេសកូនដែលពេញវ័យ ។ ឥឡូវនេះ កូនហើយនិងឥទ្ធិពលអាចមានសំណុំរៀងបណ្តុំទិញម្ហូបដោយឡែកគ្នា នៅពេលណា :

- កូនមានអាយុ២២ឆ្នាំ ឬច្រើនជាង ហើយនៅក្នុងផ្ទះទិញនិងដាំសូម្បីអាការដោយឡែកពីផ្ទះកុមាររបស់គាត់ ។
- កូនមានអាយុ២២ឆ្នាំឬតិចជាង ទិញនិងដាំសូម្បីអាការនៅដោយឡែក ហើយ
 - (a) គឺបានរៀបអាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍និងរស់នៅជាមួយប្តីឬប្រពន្ធរបស់គាត់ ឬ
 - (b) ជាផ្ទុកក្មួយនៃក្មេងដែលមានអាយុ១៥ឆ្នាំឬតិចជាង ។ (នេះអាចជាអ្នកណាម្នាក់ដែលធ្វើជាផ្ទុកក្មួយនៃក្មេង ទោះបីក្មេងនោះមិនមែនជាកូនរបស់គាត់ផ្ទាល់ក៏ដោយ ។)

[illegible]